

# Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER C. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
Per Month ..... \$ .50  
Per Month, Foreign ..... .75  
Per Year ..... 6.00  
Per Year, Foreign ..... 6.00  
—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager.

FRIDAY AUGUST 23

The insurance companies have been pretty hard hit within the last fortnight.

They'll get the losses back from the rest of us, never fear.

Attacks on Judges Frear and Perry, made to even up the Humphreys score as far as possible, need no refutation. Both the Judges and the public consider the source.

If the law will permit the police to kill Belgian hares wherever found, they had better get to work promptly and inquire about the status of the animals as pets afterwards.

Some day our fishermen will go after the tuna as they do at Catalina Island, with rod and reel. There are plenty of the big fish off the islands waiting to make sport. At present they are the prey of the pet-hunters, who catch them chiefly by accident.

The weekly little Bulletin purposely misquotes the Advertiser's Belgian hare story and then proceeds to disprove the lies of its own invention. Evidently the task of dodging an exposure of its two-bit news-stand "calculation" has proved too much for the morals of the calf.

Bill White has dropped his senatorial toga for the time being and will dispense liquid fire at so much per glass. Bill moves from the senate to the bar rather differently from the ready-made lawyers of Judge Humphreys.—Star.

Oh we don't know. Bill practices at the bar on one side and the ready-made lawyers on the other. There isn't much difference.

Readers of an article in the San Francisco Bulletin, who have read others of the same tenor, attacking the administration of this Territory, will hardly need to be told that they emanate from the same correspondent. To quote the words of a man to substantiate his scandals printed elsewhere is a form of chicanery which must be expected when there is no legitimate excuse for the attack.

The police having found many Belgian hares in this city are confronted with the section of the law which permits the retention of such hares as pets. These pets breed other pets and so on ad infinitum. Owing to the dangerous concession made the time is not unlikely to come when rabbit pests will be as abundant here as rabbit pests are elsewhere. If anything can be done to prevent it should be done speedily, for the danger is far more serious than that which followed the introduction of the mongoose.

From the first this journal has insisted that the major part of the fire claims would turn out to be fraudulent. In point of fact, apart from stocks of goods, the personal belongings consumed in the fire of January 26, 1900, were of but nominal value. The people who lived in the Chinatown shacks were absolutely poor and the best of what they had they escaped with, as photographs of the great King street exodus will show. What was left, with the exceptions noted, ought to have been dear to the market at \$25,000, or \$1,000 per acre of burned dwellings. If any one thinks the figures too low let him go into any Chinese, Japanese or Hawaiian shack in the suburbs and judge for himself as to the thrift of the inmates.

To diversify her industries in a profitable way for export, Hawaii must raise such things as she can sell without coming into competition with crops that are local to the market she seeks or which enter there at a low price. These Islands may grow rubber, a commodity that is all the time rising in price; vanilla beans, worth \$5 per pound plus; tobacco under canvas, which might equal the Manila product, cardamom seeds and half a dozen other peculiar exports of great commercial value. Here lies the Hawaiian opportunity. But so long as fruits and vegetables cannot be raised on Kauai or Maui and sold at a profit in the altitudinous market of Honolulu it is ridiculous to think of getting rich by sending them to the Coast.

The Independent, which has no petty instincts of envy to keep it from joining the Advertiser in an effort to rid these Islands of the Belgian hare, remarks:

We do not think that Judge Wilcox's decision in the "rabbit case," was wrong. But it seems dangerous to the Territory that the Belgian hare, or rabbit should be turned loose here even if they are "pets." There can be no guarantee that the hare will remain in its cage. We have seen rabbits who could get through every kind of a fence and when out, and at liberty, they decline to be rated as "pets" and claim to be the regular article.

Judge Wilcox's decision was correct under the law as it stands. But the fact remains that hares and rabbits are kept for sale here and that they are not only distributed as pets but appear on the menu of local eating-houses. There can be no objection to the restaurant acquisitions, for the more of the rabbit tribe that are eaten the better for the plantations. But it is a very serious thing for Hawaii that the four-footed scourge of Australia should get lodgment here on any terms or under any circumstances.

## CRITICISM UNFOUNDED.

It would be well, in considering the status of the proposition for the issuance of bonds of the Territory under an act of the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii, which was continued in force by the Organic Act, to note that some of the facts have not been stated in the criticisms of the course of the Executive.

The opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, to the effect that the issuance of the bonds would depend upon further legislation, coincides with that of the Executive of the Territory. At no time was there an intention on the part of the officials, or a desire either, to issue the bonds except for a specific purpose. When the message of Acting Governor Cooper was sent on to Washington, asking if the bonds could issue, he recognized that further legislation should be had, for he at the same time asked the Legislature to pass a loan act, specifying the objects to which the proceeds of such bonds might be devoted. This was a direct recognition of the fact that there should be legislation before the bonds could be rightfully issued.

It is impossible to believe that any one would ask in sober earnestness that bonds which were provided for public works should be sold and the funds put into the general fund. This was not done; there was always a distinct understanding that legislation should be had, and the letter of the Secretary simply sets forth the fact that in the absence of such legislation or a reasonable certainty that it would be accomplished, the issue would not be proper. As the Governor and the Acting Governor realized this, and set it forth in the letter which was quoted in the recent dispatches, it seems rather beside the mark to see in this opinion a criticism of the local authorities. An obliquity of mental vision is necessary, and certainly the critics of the administration have given evidence of this peculiarity in the past, to a degree which will warrant almost any extravagance in the future.

## HOMESTEAD LEASES.

The disposition of the lands of the Territory is a matter which will for a long time to come engage the best attention of the men of affairs of the community. There have been many varieties of plans for the proper distribution of these lands offered in the past, and there will be as many in the future, but there seems to be none which will fit the conditions here as well as the old laws, which provide for homestead leases and purchase leases as well.

Now as never before the value of the homestead lease is apparent. The records show that since the framing of the present laws of the Territory there has been a constant demand for the homestead leases. This is taken by the officials of this office to mean that there will be even more of this class of leases sought in the future, as the people of the land see that they must take advantage of their opportunity unless they would see the chance pass from them. It will not be always that it will be possible to gain homes for the asking and a living on them. This will pass as the settlers are taking up the lands. With earnings of \$1,200 a year in addition to a home and the necessary fruits and vegetables, there should be more applicants for the lands than there are acres to be taken up.

The effect of the following of this policy upon the estates which are kept together by the sugar trade will be watched with interest. The plan of having the cane cultivated by a hut or by individual farmers has been experimented with in the past, and in some places with good results. What would be the effect of having the land owned in fee by the men who are to farm it is a question which may have a great effect upon the future of this industry. That there are difficulties in the way is apparent from the fact that there could be little chance for a party of settlers to go into the business of irrigation and pumping on as large a scale as the plantations do at this time. On other lands, where the rainfall is sufficient for the irrigation of the crop there may be different results expected, for where the plantation men will take care of the proper grinding of the cane there is no question that it may be raised by the individual profitably. The move, in so far as it provides for the home-making of the Hawaiian, is to be commended.

## ROYAL VISITORS.

The King of Siam would be an interesting guest for the United States, a country which has never, except on two occasions, entertained a reigning sovereign. Kalakaua was the first actual King of the great Republic ever seen and the democratic Dom Pedro was the second and last. Scions of royalty have often wandered among the Yankees. Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, spent many years in New Jersey after the downfall of the first French empire. His young brother, Jerome, afterwards King of Westphalia, married Miss Patterson of Baltimore while visiting there. The Duke of Orleans, afterwards King Louis Philippe, was in American exile, and so was Louis Napoleon, afterwards Emperor of the French. Most notable of all our princely guests was the present King of Great Britain and Ireland, who was a visitor just before the Civil War. During the rebellion two of the Bourbon princes of France, one of them the pretender to the throne, served on the staff of General McClellan. No member of a sovereign family came again until the seventies, when the Grand Duke Alexis visited the Atlantic coast. There was a long wait after that, save for the presence of Kalakaua and Dom Pedro, which was terminated in 1892 by the coming of the Infanta Eulalie, aunt of the King of Spain. Since then the Count of Flanders, heir-apparent to the Belgian throne, has been in the land and there are rumors that his father, the reigning sovereign, may follow.

Doubtless all sovereigns, particularly those of Europe, feel an intense personal curiosity about the United States

which, in so short a time, has risen to the dignity of a first-class power and may, in fifty years more, "bestride this narrow world like a Colossus." The Kaiser, for instance, would like nothing better than to focus his penetrating mind upon the secrets of American progress. Doubtless the Czar would enjoy the sights and scenes of a republic which, since its earliest days, has been a friend of the Russian Empire. But there is a curious obstacle in the path. Reigning sovereigns cannot look towards the United States without the apprehension that, if they should visit it, their dignity might be affronted. There is no one of sufficient rank, as they say, to receive and entertain them. The President is a commoner; there are no houses of princely or ducal standing in which they could be entertained; they might have to be the guests of hotel-keepers. Kalakaua, once a post-office clerk, cared nothing at the time of his first American tour, for regal state, and waived all difficult points of etiquette. Dom Pedro was a democrat on a throne. But rulers like King Edward, William II, Francis Joseph and Victor Emmanuel are punctilious to a degree which is almost incomprehensible to people who are accustomed to see the President of the United States on his democratic rounds, shaking hands with his fellow-countrymen and not afraid to eat or sleep in any honest man's home. Probably as things are most of the inquisitive sovereigns of Europe will confine their studies of the United States to books and photographs.

As for Chulalongkorn II, King of Siam, he is more anxious to make friends than to stand on his dignity. He went to Europe, not long ago, and was coolly snubbed, especially by the French. He knows that his kingdom is a Naboth's vineyard which powerful land-grabbers want, and he hopes to find some people who will stand between himself and them. So if he comes he will not be squeamish as to whom shall get between the wind and his nobility. Eastern potentate though he is, he will probably try while here to be one of the boys.

## LEPROSY AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Two events of importance in the medical world of this year have been the congress held in London for the purpose of hearing reports upon the progress made in the study of consumption, and the report of the commission of surgeons appointed to study the prevalence of leprosy in the United States. The latter is of great importance to this community, inasmuch as there was danger, and it may not be passed, of an attempt to saddle all the lepers of the Nation upon the Molokai settlement.

From the findings of the commission there appears to be in the neighborhood of 1,000 cases of the dread disease in the United States, although after two years' effort there has been located only 27 cases absolutely. There were sent out 8,000 circulars to physicians and others who would know of the existence of cases, and of these only 2,000 elicited replies. From this number the cases were located. The New York Tribune, in a dispatch from Washington, says of the disease and its victims: "About one hundred are known to live in New Orleans, many of whom are well-to-do persons of good families. In Minnesota about twenty cases have been reported, the disease there being found mostly among the Scandinavian living in the rural districts. In New York seven cases have been reported, while in Chicago only three have been found so far. In San Francisco fifteen cases are known, twelve of which are confined in the pest-house. There are fifteen in North Dakota, and only two in South Dakota. In New Mexico there are at least a dozen, and Baltimore reports three cases. The remainder are scattered throughout the country. Owing to the fact that three-fourths of the circulars have brought no replies, especially from suspicious districts, the authorities estimate that only about one-fourth of the cases of leprosy have been reported. The commission will almost certainly recommend to Congress in its forthcoming preliminary report in December that national leprosy be established in several parts of the country—perhaps, at New Orleans, one in New Mexico, and another in Minnesota or Montana. A generous appropriation will be asked, large enough to cover the erection of fine isolated buildings, attractively equipped with every imaginable convenience for the comfort and pleasure of the sufferers. By this means it is hoped to overcome the general antipathy to isolation of the diseased. Last December the greatest obstacle in the way of preventing the disease from spreading.

"Not the least interesting result accomplished by the investigation is the conviction of the experts that, notwithstanding the widespread distribution of leprosy patients in the United States and the increase of the last decade, there is little ground for alarm. They are assured that the disease is not so fatal or so readily transmitted by contagion, infection, or association as tuberculosis. It has also been shown that cases are not uncommon where lepers are temporarily cured by a course of years' treatment. Under ordinary conditions, such as exist in New York, for instance, in the opinion of the experts, there is at least a hundred times more danger of contracting consumption than there is of falling a victim to the contagion of leprosy."

The account of the meeting of the leaders of the Home Rule party printed elsewhere reads like the proceedings of a chimpanzee congress. Yet it is a faithful narrative of what happened. The utter incapacity of the Home Rulers to take a sensible or practical view of politics again had a specific illustration. As for the main object of the gathering, the naming of a successor of Governor Dole, it was worthy of men whose solicitude for the lady dog consumed more than one-half of the regular sessions of the Legislature, leaving serious questions of revenue untouched. The slightest rational inquiry would have told the Home Rulers that Governor Dole's imminent return to Honolulu in good health, mentally and physically, would make their proceedings a mere Simian impertinence. But rational inquiry is as much beyond them now as it was in legislative days.

United States Judge Estee will take a vacation next week until the October term of court.

## Salt Rheum

It may become chronic.  
It may cover the body with large, inflamed, burning, itching, scaling patches and cause intense suffering.  
It has been known to do so  
Do not delay treatment.  
Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It was not long before I was cured, and I have never had any skin disease since."

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is positively unequalled for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

The Brooklyn Standard Union's Washington correspondent notes the progress of the movement to give Hawaii an American voting franchise. At present this is the only part of the Union where the ability to read and write a foreign language is named among the qualifications of suffrage. Such a law is alien to the American idea and was the means of giving Hawaii an anti-American Legislature. The leaders of the Republican party are beginning to see that expansion will be a failure in these parts unless the American plan of voting is adopted in its entirety. To let things go as they are is to foist the onus of misrule here upon an administration which, with the act of annexing new lands, has always coupled the promise of good government. To enable this purpose to be carried out in Hawaii, the language qualification of the suffrage should be confined to English.

The United States has shaped its policy in China so as to gain the confidence of the people and the Government, and thus augment trade. Having succeeded fairly well in this effort it is not likely that it will spoil the effect by re-enacting, in all its odious entirety, the Geary exclusion act. The time when Denis Kearney and the other hoodlums of San Francisco could dictate the economic policy of the United States has passed. Business is now king and it clearly sees the necessity of getting in enough Chinese labor to perform the rough tasks which white men will not undertake. We believe that, when the Geary law comes up, a compromise will ensue to admit enough Chinese field and household labor, here and on the Mainland, to settle the graver perplexities of the labor issue.

Porto Ricans arriving here in poor health were starved and impoverished before they started. To accuse the local planters of responsibility is to assume that the latter went to an expense of \$128 per capita to bring the Porto Ricans here and then tried to kill them off. To go further and try to keep other Porto Ricans from bettering their condition on the ground that the planters maltreated the first lot, is to maliciously attack the vested interests of these Islands.

Kaula, whose phrase, "Kill the snake," in last fall's campaign showed his aversion to the white man and not as strangers might have supposed, to the worm of the still, is out with a plan to get a new Governor. As the present Governor is in office and likely to remain there until the end of his first term, Kaula will have his labor for his pains. Even if Mr. Dole expected to retire there is not the slightest probability that the President would consult the Home Rule party about his succession.

There is no use in trying to galvanize the dead issue of an extra session into life. For the sake of saving a little money the conservative people of Hawaii do not propose to give the job-chasers a chance to set up tax-eating counties and municipalities. There will be time enough for that when the Islands get an American voting franchise and the chance to give the men who pay the taxes the right to participate in their outlay.

## NEW SONGS OF HAWAII NEI

The four new Hawaiian songs, the words and music of which were composed by Mrs. Emma Alexandra Kalanikaualano, Kihoulaninuiamamao de Fries, and arranged by Captain Berger, were greeted with cordials and repeated applause last night by the crowds assembled on the lanais and in the grounds of the Hawaiian Hotel.

Mrs. de Fries entertained a large number of guests on the large front lanai of the hotel during the concert, refreshments being served and each guest being decorated with a lei. Among the guests invited was Queen Liliuokalani, who, however, was not present, having sent her regrets by a party of representatives. Henry Kauaunuiawahi de Fries, Mrs. de Fries' husband, assisted in receiving and serving the guests. The four new songs are "Kukilakila," "Wai Kaahuu," "Kihoulani" and "Li-houliho," and were very pretty as sung by Miss J. Kellia and Mrs. N. Alapai. Mrs. de Fries received many compliments and congratulations on her compositions, and the cordial and continued applause with which each was received by the large audience demonstrated the appreciation of those who heard them. At the conclusion of "Li-houliho" each member of the band was presented with an ilima lei by Mrs. de Fries.

## BY AUTHORITY.

### PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Tuesday, September 24th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary building, will be sold at public auction the lease of the land known as the land of Manuka, situate in the District of Kau, Island of Hawaii.

Term, 10 years.  
Upset rental, \$75 per annum.  
Conditions of lease are as follows:

The Government reserves the right to take up any portion or portions of above land for bona fide settlement and other public purposes, and further that the lessee is to keep the land clear and free from lantana during the continuance of the term of said lease.

EDWARD S. BOYD,  
Commissioner of Public Lands.  
August 20th, 1901. 2309-31

### PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On and after the 21st of September, 1901, at the office of W. O. Aiken, Pala, Maui, may be applied for under conditions of the Land Act of 1895, for Right of Purchase Leases:

Lot No. 7, in Kaupo, Maui, containing an area of 35.50 acres. Appraised value \$340.  
Lot in Kupaa, Wailuanui, Maui, containing an area of 92.46 acres. Appraised value \$924.60.

For further particulars apply at the office of W. O. Aiken, Pala, Maui, or at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

EDWARD S. BOYD,  
Commissioner of Public Lands.  
August 19th, 1901. 2309

### PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Tuesday, September 24th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary building, will be sold at Public Auction a lot of Government land, containing an area of 3.21 acres, situate on the Kona side of the Government road leading from Wailohu village to Naalehu, in the District of Kau, Island of Hawaii, being the same premises formerly occupied by the Anglican Church Mission.

Upset price, \$130.  
Terms, cash; payable in United States gold coin.

Cost of surveying above lot at expense of purchaser, \$40.

For plan and further particulars apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

EDWARD S. BOYD,  
Commissioner of Public Lands.  
August 19th, 1901. 2309

### TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.

In re dissolution of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before August 30, 1901, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 m. of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

WM. H. WRIGHT,  
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.  
Honolulu, June 27, 1901.  
June 28, July 5, 12, 19, 26, Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

### TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,  
Honolulu, Oahu, Aug. 22, 1901.

With the approval of the Acting Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, I have commissioned

ELMER E. CONANT, ESQ.,  
as Assessor for the Fourth Taxation Division, Territory of Hawaii (Islands of Kauai and Niihau), vice J. K. Farley, Esq., resigned, to take effect August 24, 1901.

WM. H. WRIGHT,  
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.  
2309—Aug. 23, 27, 30.

### MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated March 6, 1879, made by D. Malo and Hilo, of Honolulu, Oahu, to F. M. Hatch, of said Honolulu, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Honolulu, in Liber 221, pages 486-487, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said F. M. Hatch to Liliuokalani by indenture, dated July 21, 1881, and recorded in said office in Liber 221, pages 486-487, the said Liliuokalani, assignee of said mortgage, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of conditions therein contained, to wit, the non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan on Queen street in said Honolulu, on Saturday, the 31st day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage is thus described: All those premises situate at Kaahaloa, Manoa, Oahu, more particularly described in Royal Patent No. 3485, to Kuamoo, containing .67 acre.

Terms—Cash. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

LILIUOKALANI,  
Assignee of Mortgage.

For further particulars, apply to Robertson & Wilder, attorneys for Liliuokalani.

Dated Honolulu, August 8, 1901.  
2305—Aug. 9, 16, 23, 30.

The Fire Commissioners have decided to purchase a new team of horses if there is money enough. There are no substitutes in case of illness among the horses.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 728, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all Island ports.

## Castle & Cooke.

—LIMITED.—

## LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.



F. T. WATERHOUSE, Agent

## Down Again

In prices is the market too low and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.  
TELEPHONE 121.

## CHAS. BREWER & CO'S NEW YORK LINE

SHIP HELEN BREWER will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

SEPTEMBER 1, 1901.

If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

87 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

Honolulu.

## Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,

Alliance Assurance Company of London,

Union Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London,

Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,

Wilhelms of Madgeburg General Insurance Company,

Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

## Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family

Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. I. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.